CLOUDS DARKEN THE POLITICAL HORIZON.

Trumbull, Wilson, Julian and Various Organizations Against Re-Election.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The Powers Behind the Throne Looking for a New York Candidate.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1872 rembling and Trepidation in the Ranks of Grant's Supporters—Lyman Trumbull's Friends Leading Him on to the White

The immediate and personal friends of the Presient, and of his renomination and election, are roubled at some of the aspects of the situation. They begin to realize quite forcibly that the oppotion to General Grant is both crystallizing and organizing. Everything points to the probable acceptance by the democrats and revenue reformers of Lyman Trimbull as the coalition candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Trumbull's Schatorial term expires in 1873, and it is supposed that his suc-cession will create such a scramble as to make a re-election uncertain. The Grant managers admit that the Illinois Senator would be one of he most for midable of the candidates against eir favorite. Western railroad interests, identiled with the great lines from Chicago westward brough lows to Omaha, and, probably, the Union Pacific interest also, are hard at work, putting one of their attorneys, Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, through his paces, so as to trot him out as a Presidential candidate before the Republican Conven-tion. Oakes Ames, General Dodge, Mr. Allison, Senator elect; the Chicago and North-western, tock Island, Illinois Central, Dubuque and soux City and other Western roads are in ent than the Pennsylvania King, Tom Scott, appears to be, and are evidently stripping for an enare discontented with the present incumbent are onfidently counting on several minor divisions. ential candidates when they meet at Columbus, trans-Missouri States will favor Mr. Julian; the Middle and Southern States will support some one on the currency planks of their platform, as General Ewing, of Ohio, or Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania. The Eastern State will not be largely represented there, though Wen-delt Phillips will lead a delegation from Massa-chusetts. Besides this Convention, it is declared that the temperance politicians will either unite with the labor men, or, what is more likely, nominate their own candidate. It is predicted that the colored vote will be thoroughly discontented if Mr. number's bill fails to pass, and may render only nkewarm support, or even offer opposition, to the resident's renomination. Besides these factions a leading German politician, who has just returned from the West, and who is favorable to Grant, declares Schurz has made great progress in disaffect ing the German republicans.

Looking to New York for a Candidate for Vice President.

A new phase in the Vice Presidency discuss to being developed. It is in contemplation to find, possible, some New York republican of sufficient ominence, on whom the majority of both wings the party there can unite, and present the name to the Philadelphia Convention as the choice of the Empire State for the second place on the President tial ticket. It is believed that such a candidate would be acceptable to the party, and also be instrumental in preventing the bolt which it is be-lieved is foreshadowed by Mr. Greeley's refusal to sign the call for the National Republican Conven-

Secretary Belksap's Military Convict Prison

Secretary Beiknap has sent to the military com army prisons for military convicts, the features of the bill being in great part modelled on the British system, as reported by a board of American army officers sent to Canada last summer to inquire into to send soldiers sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor, for desertion and other major crimes, so State penitentiaries; but, apart from the cost, this system is represented to be objectionable, and especially injurious to the military service. The especially injurious to the military service. The same system was formerly followed in England with the same results. The main features of the mew system are the enforcement of example upon the troops by the near presence of the prisons to their stations, and the restoration of the convict to the service, if his term has not expired, a well in structed, industrious and orderly soldier. The Reports of the Southern States Investi-

gating Committees.
The majority report of the joint Committee on the Insurrectionary States is now completed, with the exception of one branch—that on the financial condition of the States under investigation. This is expected to be finished soon, and the report will then be made to Congress. It will occupy less than about four thousand pages of testimony. The tes-timony taken by the sub-committees in Georgia, Torida, Alabama and Mississippi is not all printed and the committee will ask leave to make a supple mentary report. The chief point in the minority be made on the financial malad ministration undoubtedly seen in some of these States. Mr. Beck, who is preparing the financial part of the minority report will probably base an argument in extenuation of the Ku spread corruption. It is claimed by the democrats on the committee that about two hundred millions have been added to the debts of the Southern States. have been added to the debts of the Southern States, This is undoubtedly an exaggeration. The majority will argue that the alleged corruption is not to be given as the cause of Ku Kluxism, as, with the exception of the Carolinas, the States in which its worst manifestations have been proven to exist have little or no State debt. Mississippi and Alabama are such States, while in Louisiana and Virginia, in which States the debts have been must largely increased have had no Ku Kiny on est largely increased, have had no Ku Klux out-

rages for the past two years.

Delegation of Creek, Cherokee and Chectaw

An indian delegation of Cherokees, Creeks and Choctaws called on the President to-day. The Cherokees were represented by W. P. Ross, C. N. Van and W. P. Adair; the creeks by Chief Samuel Cheand w. P Adair; the creeks by Chief Sainter Che-cote, Pleasant Porter, John Moore and Sainter Perryman, and the Choctaws by Governor Fickelyn. They informed the President that they were op-posed to Congressional legislation which proposed for them a Territorial government, and were satisfied with such institutions as they now have in the in-dian country. They aready had their little repub-lics acting in concert with and to the benefit of the people, and these pleasant relations should not be whed. Their laws were not only adopted to the civilized Indians, but to those who had not yet been brought under their educating influence. In time they would be absorbed by the white population which was crowding upon them, and therefore they should be allowed gradually to prepare for the consummation of this event with as few pars for the consummation to this event with as lew attendant cylls as possible. In other words, they desired to be set alone, and to work out their own destiny. The Indians had confidence in the Presi-dent, and were satisfied that his policy in the direc-

WASHINGTON.

men benest. They looked to him as their protector, and begged him to interpose, so as not to permit encroachments upon their rights. They incidentally stated the progress they had made, referring to their institutions of learning and the good order and thrift which prevailed among the several nations, The President received them kindly, and said as far as he was concerned no Territorial government shall be extended over the Cherokee country unless. they want one. He expressed his gratification at their social progress, and assured them that he would at all times do whatever lay in his power to promote their prosperity. The delegation re-tired, much pleased with their interview.

Mr. Catacazy's Bequest to the State Depart-It is stated that Mr. Catacazy has been studying

the constitution of the United States to some pur-pose, and has left behind him a bombshell which is to explode upon the State Department through the medium of the Supreme Court. The second section of the third article of that instrument extends the affecting Ambassadors or other public Ministers, and Mr. Catacazy considers the charges made against him as coming under this provision. Before quitting the country he had a petition prepared, setting out the allegations which have been made against him and controverting and denying them. The document is said to be couched in the most positive terms and to take issue squarely on the

This morning the delegates from all the Territories and the District of Columbia, excepting Mr. Hooper, President and were formally presented by him to ex-Governor McCormick, of Arizona, chairman of the organization of Delegates. Mr. Clargett, of Montana, then addressed the President, presenting Montana, then addressed the President, presenting the unanimous resolution of the delegates, requesting that hereafter the appointment of federal officers in the Territories be made from citizens of the same. Mr. Claggett stated that at present quite three-fourths of such officers were from without the Territories; and, while the administration had been evidently more careful than any previous one in making the selections there were many research why making its selections, there were many reasons why the people of the Territories would much prefer to have the offices filled by their own people. Indeed, it was claimed as a matter of simple justice, as most of the Territories now have a considerable population and return a good revenue to the gov

The President said he had long been of the opinion that most, if not all, the officers of the Territories should be chosen from the citizens, and that he had suggested to the Civil Service Commission the in-corporation of a provision in their regulations reuniring the appointments, excepting judges and Indian superintendents and agents to be so made. the President, much pleased with the interview. It may be stated that the exception of Indian superintendents and agents is necessary in view of the policy of the President giving the selection of these to the religious denominations, and that the exception of judges is required, as qualified persons willing to accept the positions are not always to be found in the Territories.

A Spanish Fleet Concentrated at Havana.
Advices received at the Navy Department confirm the announcement of the concentration at Havana of a fleet of Spanish war vessels, and from the number it is evident the Spaniards intend to be prepared for any emergency that may arise.

Messra. Pollock and Snowden, of the Mint, Fully Exonerated. First Comptroller Tayler, of the Treasury Depart-ment, who was sent to Philadelphia by Secretary Boutwell to investigate the charges preferred by and Superintendent Snowden, of the Philadelphia verbally to the Secretary that he was fully con-vinced of the innocence of the accused without examining the host of witnesses summoned for their defence. The testimony taken makes a thousand foolscap pages, and throughout the investigation Mr. Tayler says there was not the slightest founda-

tion for the accusation.

Secretary Rebeson's Reforms.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided that hereafter no officer of the navy must be ordered to duty in a position derogatory to his grade, and, as far as navy yards by captains shall be that of executive

Embrasy.

The appropriation of \$50,000 asked by the State Department to defray the expenses of the reception of the Japanese Embassy will be favorably reported upon in the House on Monday or Tuesday next, and, it is believed, will pass without opposition.

The receipts of fractional currency for the ending to-day were \$761,700; shipments, \$544,200; shipments of notes, \$296,500. The Treasurer holds as security for national bank circulation \$370,680,400; and for public deposits, \$15,331,000. National bank circulation outstanding at this date \$328,999,311; coin balance at the clost of business to-day, \$103,977,000; currency balance, \$10,943,000; coin certificates, \$37,844,000,

The Fitty Cent Fractional Currency. The discovery of counterfelt fifties of the new series of legal tenders will require that the entire circulation of this denomination be called in as soon as a new design can be prepared at the Bu-reau of Engraving and Printing, which will be at

Internal Revenue Receipts. The internal revenue receipts to-day were \$255,726, and the receipts for the month to date, \$7,234,165. The grand total for the fiscal year is \$72,767,806.

The Transportation of Merchandise. The Transportation of Merchandise.

The Treasury Department to-day decided that under the provisions of the fourteenth article of the regulations of October 1, 1870, for the transportation of merchandise without appraisement, nat when merchandise is entered for transporta tion under this provision the port of destination should be placed on the same footing, so far as the allowance of damage is concerned, as the port of original entry, and that the ten days specified in the act of 1799 should commence on the date of arrival at the port of destination. So much of article 200, Revised Regulations, part fourth, as requires that damage on the voyage of importation shall be ascer-tained at the port where the vessel originally enters, voyage of importation will be regarded as ending on the arrival of the merchandise at its destination.

Changes in the Quartermaster's Department The following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department have been made:—Lieutenant Colonel John H. Ferran is ordered to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Deartment of the South, relieving Major Asher R Eddy, who will assume the duties of Chief Quarter master of the Department of the Gulf, from which Major James Beiger is relieved and assigned to duty

Internal Revenue Appointments in New York The following storekeepers under the Internal Revenue law were appointed to-day:—F. Gaston for the Twenty-fourth New York district; Charles Gunther and Frank Taylor for the Sixtn New York

Personal.

There is no improvement in the condition of Speaker Blaine's sick child. Ex-Attorney General Akerman is reported as

Steam Gauge Recorders.
All the members of the Board of Supervising

Steamboat Inspectors save one are now here. They have approved three gauge recorders, viz., those of Ashcroft, of Boston; Greenwood, of Cincinnati; and Davis, of New York.

Texas War Claims.

In November last the Secretary of State of Texas presented at the Treasury a claim for services of troops in protecting that frontier, the aggregate being \$209,657. The subject was referred to the Secretary of War, who says only \$50,000 were expended for the six companies, under the act of Congress of 1869, and the balance, it is supposed, is claimed under the act of 1860. He presumed that no omegation and the pay the money at this time. Texan War Claims. cer can audit or pay the money at this cer can audit or pay the money at this time as it has been carried to the surplus funds. The Secretary of War was authorized—not directed—to

pay the claim, and the account cannot be enter tained until further legislation by Congress.

Illuminating Deep Water Buoys.

The Light House Board is proceeding experients with the view of adopting some method for

illuminating buoys.

Agricultural Chemist.

Dr. Ryland T. Brown, of Indianapolis, Ind., has been appointed chemist to the Agricultural Department, and has entered upon the discharge of his

THE GERMAN REFORMERS.

Hints for Legislators-What Should Be Done at Albany.

The German Central Reform Organization assem bled at Beethoven Hall, in Fifth street, near the Bowerv, last evening, and reorganized for 1872. Over three hundred delegates were present, repre-senting, as is claimed, 60,000 citizens. The follow-ing officers were elected:—President, Oswald Ottendorfer; Vice Presidents, Sigismund Kaufman, Henry Chausen and David M. Koehler; Secretaries, Mar-

cus Otterbourg and Adolph G. Dunn.

After the election the Cnairman, Mr. Oswald
Ottendorfer, addressed the committee substantially

MR. OTTENDORFER'S SPEECH.

It is astonishing to see what deep interest the Legislature takes in the welfare of our city. It not only enables us to keep intact our public credit, but, deeply impressed by the sufferings of our fellow atizens, it is anxious to provide for the settlemen of all claims that ought to have been paid by the itions for such a purpose have been made. The most of them do more honor to the heads of their originators than to their hearts, and even that is doubtful, for it is very easy to be magnanimous with other peoples' money. They provide that not only all the deficiencies of last year shall be audited by a board consisting of members of cover these deficiencies shall be procured by the issue of consolidated debt bonds payable by the next generation. It seems our leg-islators in their benevolence do not remember the sad experiences we have had with the different boards of audit organized by special enactments. It does not occur to them that the very same departments which increased the liabilities are the least appropriate tribunals to decide on the admissibility of these claims, and that if a board of audit is to be organized in ought to consist of civilians and experts who are in no way connected with the city government, and who can in no way be influenced to promote by their decisions their personal interests. But of course when you hear that there are unpaid claims for printing and advertising during 1871 presented in the Comptroller's office to the amount of \$300,000, then you will understand what this struggle for the Board of Audit means, for by the acknowledgment of this single claim the members of that Board and their irlends can secure for themselves the enthusiastic support of about a dozen newspapers; and it may be too much asked, even from a reform legislator, to be trumpeted in popularity and to make the taxpayers pay the expenses. The only reasonable bill m connection with this matter seems to me to be the one introduced by Mr. Hawkins, for it provides for the payment of the most pressing claims which are specified in the act, and about the correctness and legality of which there can hardly be any doubt, and orders the auditing and payment by the Comptroller without any other interference. The only member the sad experiences we have specified in the act, and about the correctness and legality of which there can hardly be any doubt, and orders the auditing and payment by the Comptroller without any other interference. The only objection I would make against this bill is that it allows the means to be procured for the payment of these claims by the issue of revenue bonds payable within two years, while I believe that all the deficiencies of last year that must be acknowledged and paid should be paid by the proceeds of the tax levy of the present year. (Appiause.) But even this bill could not be prought to a third reading in the Assembly, and it seems that the prospects of appointing a Board of Andit are too seductive to our legislators to let that slip out of their hands. Under these circumstances I see the only efficient way to protect us against the evil consequences of this auditing muisance is in insisting that the means to pay the deficiences of last year must be procured by taxes to be levied this year, and in order to contribute our share in accomplishing this result I offer the following resolutions:—

Whereas the current expenses of every well managed municipal government are to be met by regular yearly taxation levied for that purpose, and a deviation from such practice can only be justished by the occurrence of extraordinary events imperatively requiring large sums to avert great and imminent danger; and whereas debts to fail due at a remote future period should only be contracted for carrying out great and permanent improvements, to the end that the generation which will be called upon for the liquidation of the principal sum may also enjoy the fruits of the investment; and whereas the present voters of the city of New York should be held responsible, in a great measure, for the shameless robberies which, curing the last few years, have been committed in the course of the administration of the affairs of this city, because by their own apathy and neglect of duty they had enabled corruption to creep in and intreach itself to the extent to which it has been done, and should consequently not be permitted to perpetuate the lajustice of inflicting punishment upon posterity for ains by themselves committed; and whereas the attention and vigilance of the citizens of this city, and a Gue supervision on their part of this city, and a dus supervision on their part of public affairs can be best secured by oringing the results of an extravagnat and corrupt city government immediately and regularly to their notice in the shape of regular and direct yearly taxation; and whereas the payment of the revenue bonds which fell due on the 16th of fast January, to the amount of \$6,250,000, and should have been redeemed out of the proposeds of last year's taxation, has been affected by the amount of 30,200,000, are the proceeds of last year's taxation, has been affected by the issue of new revenue bonds, falling due at the end of two years, whereby the burden of that amount has been transferred from the year 1871 to the year 1873; therefore, Resoived, That the entire current expense for carrying on the city government during the present year, including the deficiency for 1871, should be raised by taxes, to be levied and collected for the year 1872, and that the rate of taxation should be so far advanced as to insure the collection of a start for that number.

the city government during the present year, including the deficiency for 1871, should be raised by taxes, to be levied and collected for the year 1872, and that the rate of taxation should be so far advanced as to insure the collection of a sufficient amount for that purpose.

Resolved, That the deficits for 1871 should be recognized and provided for only to the extent of all claims for services actually performed and for materials and supplies furnished at reasonable rates, and that the heads of departments which locurred liabilities exceeding the sum set apart for them by the Board of Apporttonment should be held responsible for the consequences of their illegal acts.

Resolved, That we conside the services that the Legislature now in session will not content itself merely with legislaturions of past violation of law, and that it will therefore under no circumstances deviate from the principles enunciated by us in these resolutions. Any such deviation would stamp its legislative enactments as a mere set of resolutions having no real binding force, and which may be violated with impunity.

A committee of five was appointed on contested seats, and a motion was made to appoint a committee to go to Albany and bring the matter contained in the resolutions to the notice of the Legislature but, after some discussion, it was lost, their publication being considered sufficient.

LOUISIANA.

More Excitement in the City of New Orleans Pinchback's Election as President of the Senate and Lieutenant Governor Con-

firmed by the Legislature Yesterday.

New Orleans, Jan. 20, 1872.

There was some excitement to-day, and a heavy concentration of metropolitan police in the vicinity f the Mechanics' Institute, where the Legislature meets. All the Carterite Senators took their seats, meets. An the Catterier Schatter took their seats, and a resolution deciaring the late extra session legal, and consequently confirming Pinchback's election as President of the Senate and Lieutenant Governor, was adopted, by a vote of 17 to 16. Pinchback having the casting vote.

This action was made final, and is regarded as a decided triumph for the Warmothites.

Grand Jury Case at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20, 1872. The Grand Jury found a true bill against Lieutenant Governer Pinchback, Senator Butter and others for shooting, with intent to kill, and wounding Major Chester on New Year's Day, They were balled at \$1,500 cach.

CANADA.

The Termination of the Labor of the Dominion Board of Trade-Canada and the United States Merchants to Unite for

The discussion in the Dominion Board of Trade on trade relations with the United States and commercial zollverein terminated in the adoption of resolutions for appointment of a delegation to confor with the Executive Council of Canada and the United States National Board of Trade, affirming that it is the opinion of the Board that the idea o s zolloverein could not be entertained, although they were willing to negotiate for removal of al restrictions interfering with the legitimate prosecution of trade as far as might be found beneficial to

the interests of the two countries.

Messrs. Hazard and McLaren, American delegates, addressed the Board, advocating closer commercial relations with Canada, even though they did not maintain that a zollverein would be the best

system.

Matters connected with the petroleum interest were next brought forward, and a motion was adopted expressing the hope that crude petroleum would be considered in any arrangement that might be effected for the purpose of bringing about free trade.

THE SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL. DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 20, 1872.

ress has been made toward deepening the canal.

Owing to the repeated breaking of the coffer dam it is found impossible to saut off the water, and it is feared that much more time wall be lost.

SQUANDERED DEPOSITS.

Suspension of the Market Savings Bank.

LIABILITIES DOUBLE THE ASSETS

The Institution Closed and a Receiver Appointed.

The Union Square Bank to Pay Fifty Per Cent.

Avenue Savings Bank. Meeting of the Depositors of the Eighth

Continuation of the Run on the Third

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

National Bank.

of the Institution-A Receiver Appointed—Effects of Wall Street Specula-tion—Investing in Long Island Roal Estate— Liabilities Double the Amount of Sound

the current rumor which prevailed in Wall street on Friday atternoon that the Market Savings Bank had suspended payment was verified yesterday morning, and anxious depositors, who perused the columns of the Herald and read the unwelcome intelligence, hastened early to 82 Nassau street. only to find their worst fears realized. Most of those who did business with this institution are

engaged in commercial pursuits in the vicinity of the bank, as it afforded many facilities which are lenied by similar institutions. As early as eight o'clock yesterday morning men with troubled faces ing with anxiety for ten o'clock, hoping against hope that all would then be well. This belief had gained ground, as the officers, up to a late hour the previous evening, had positively denied that there was either a run or anything irregular in their accounts. They stated that there only existed a want of confidence in every savings bank, and they could hardly hope to escape from the general suspicion. Both the President and acting Vice-President were determined to keep up allowed the report to be circulated in financial circles that the bank was not only in a sound condition, but that there was sufficient reliable assets to pay all liabilities. The credulous laughed at the idea of a bank with such an array of influential names among its trustees being embarrassed, especially after the example of the many institutions which were recently closed for incautious, if not culpable, speculation,

THE SHREWDER ONES, however, took good care on Friday to draw out all they could, as the mere suspicion of being suspected was sufficient to affect their sensitive pockets. As the hour for opening the bank approached the crowd grew larger, as during the morning a hint was thrown out that some heavy losses had taken place through the failure of a firm in whose possession were Tennessee bonds to a large amount. This intelligence soon spread, and at the stroke of ten people with bank books in their hands filled the spacious passage, the high stoop and a goodly extent of the sidewalk. The solid doors, however, remained closed, but a short time after a young dierk elbowed his way through the throng and appended the following notice on the

James Dennis, Receiver.

The Herald reporter followed the clerk by the side door into the bank, but only found the two examiners of savings banks, who had at first been relised admittance. They were informed that the President had gone up to the Court House and a receiver had been appointed; so their occupation was gone.

Yesterday morning, in the Supreme Court, before Judge Barnard, Mr. Van Name, the President and also one of the Trustees, commenced a sut in behalf of the depositors, making affidavit that he believes, after a careful examination into the affairs of the bank, that the assets exceed the debts by a small amount, but that the assets to the amount of about one hundred thousand dollars were not secured.

of the depositors, making affidavit that he believes, after a careful examination into the affairs of the bank, that the assets exceed the debts by a small amount, but that the assets to the amount of about one hundred thousand dollars were not secured. Judge Harnard hereupon appointed Mr. James Denins, of Hempstead, L. I., as receiver, ne having filed a bond for \$100,000, Mr. Van Name and Mr. J. S. Bemus becoming his sureties. One of the principal depositors is Mr. James S. Carpenter, at whose instance the foregoing suit was brought.

CADSE OF SUSPENSION.

On Friday morning Mr. Henry R. Conklin, the Secretary, felt constrained to inform one of the directors that some time ago he had entrusted the firm of Messrs. Heiser's Sons, brokers, of Broad street, with about one hundred and twenty-live thousand dollars' worth of Tennessee bonds to sell for the bank. This firm disposed of these securities, and on Mr. Conklin applyingfor the proceeds he received the astounding intelligence that they were embarrassed, and declared themselves unable to pay, as they had met with heavy losses on the Stock Exchange through the sudden shrinkage of some Southern States bonds in which they had targely invested. The President himself called on the firm and remained closeted with the principals nearly all Friday atternoon, but at a late hour felt that no immediate relief could be obtained and it would be impossible to secure sufficient funds to meet the inevitable run which, had the bank opened, would have taken place yesterday. So, after consultation, he found if advisable to place the bank in the hands of a receiver, as any further endeavor to sustain its credit would involve the disposing at a loss of securities that will ultimately sell at their full value.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

The clerks were all day yesterday busily engaged in going through the bank accounts and in examing the bonds and mortgages on hand. On Monday a detailed statement will be ready for publication. To make matters were and alarm the depositors more one of

What Ex-Trustee Cole Save of the Bank. NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
In reading over the HERALD to-day I find my name hed as one of the trustees of the Market Saynys Bank. I was an active trustee of the Market savings Bank for several years, but have ceased to be such for a considerable period. While a member of the Finance Committee I objected to some securities that were about being purchased for the bank, and gave, in my opinion, excellent reasons for rejecting them. On a vote being taken in found I was in a decided minority, all the trustees present voting in favor of the proposed investment except mysell. I thereupon resigned, atting that my services were of no use to the bank. I have not attended a meeting of the trustees for considerably more than a year. In this connection I would say that I also objected to the secretary of the bank voting as a trustee, as he was a paid officer. My objection being overruled by the trustees I wrote to the Bank Superintendent at Albany and requested him to give me his opinion. He answered by saying that there was nothing in the laws governing savings banks to disqualify the secretary of a bank from being a trustee also.

After reading your article (which was the first intimation I had of anything being wrong in the Market Savings Bank. I repaired immediately to the bank this morning and ascertained the following facts:—

Mr. James S. Carpenter, the connect for the bank.

effects of the bank. he mmediate cause of the failure of the Mark rings. Bank was the inability of a Wall structure to pay the sum of \$110,000, which they he trust funds of the bank. TATEMENT OF THE BANK ON THE 18T OF JANUARY, I 50,000 United States currency 6 per cent bonds.
190,100 Teunessee State bonds.
50,000 Ainbama State bonds.
75,000 Georgia State bonds.
5,000 South Carolina State bonds.
5,000 Youkers town bonds.

The amount held by the house aforesaid is included in the first two items of the assets. It will be seen that the Southern bonds are credited at par value, instead of the market price, which reduces the assets some eighty thousand dollars.

If the delinquent brokers pay the amount they owe, and the call loans and bonds and mortgages are properly secured, the loss to the bank will be a little more than the interest due depositors for the six months ending January 1, 1872.

WM. L, COLE.

THE THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

The Great Run—But Little Abatement Manifested-Quite Rapid Payments-Assistance from Other Institutions.
The scenes about the Third Avenue Savings Bank

esterday were merely a repetition of previous days. There was the same rush for good positions near the door before the opening, the former scramble for places within repeated, with a little more energy on the part of those who had been cut out before, and the regular routine of paying out. The only difference in the payments noticed was that the tellers paid more rapidly than they have for many days. The following are the figures:—

The attendance was about as large as on the previous day, but the people were not very large debeen admitted, at ten o'clock, the sign, "There are as many inside as can be paid before three o'clock," was put out; but it was dis-covered that the usual notice, "The bank will open at — o'clock," was omitted. bank will open at — o'clock," was omitted. Some of the outsiders commented upon this circumstance and speculated upon the thought that it would suspend at three. They, however, hugged the doors closely until three o'clock, when the usual speech of assurance was uttered by Mr. Spencer and tickets issued to those within. This quieted the fears of the timid; but about eighty kept their places in line without until six o'clock, when a low more were admitted. The feeling among the creditors continues to be suspictions, although the trustees have paid all that has been demanded of them. Of course there are exceptions, One German lady who deposited \$2,000 yesterday said to the reporter, "I'm not afraid of the bank. My husband says it's good. The people are fools," Per contra, an intelligent gentleman drew out \$4,000, add:—"The officers of a downtown bank, where I do my business, say this bank has been rotten ever since it started, and I believe it is now very rotten. I will at once deposit mine in another bank, where they will tell the people the nature of the securities in which they put their sayings, which this concern work do."

During the A'chroon a man in the line without

Sayings, which this concern wont do."

During the arternoon a man in the line without made himself conspicuous in denouncing the bank, and later attempted to buy books. The traffic in books is not so profitable as it used to be, as the people seem to think that they will get their money if they persevere. The perseverance of one Deitch is remarkable. He has on deposit only \$1, yet for three days he has been clamoring for admission. There were paid last evening in the two hours ending at eight o'clock forty-three persons and nine extra books. The latest number admitted at six was 117, and seventy-lour tickets were issued for Monday. Mr. Tuthill addressed the crowd again last evening, and they were promised prompt payments. He was received with applause. The Westchester people, upon whose property the bank holds mortgages, are pleased with the leniency shown them, and are very anxious to terminate the run lest foreclosures may occur. The run has now lasted seventeen days, and diminishes but httle. It is believed that about two thousand five hundred of the depositors have now been p.id, and \$2,000,000 of the \$5,000,000 deposits withdrawn. The New York and Excelsior Savings Banks are profiting by the run, and placard the neighborhood with bills offering inducements to depositors. The trustees were more sanguine yesterday than ever of their ability to ead the run. It was rumored down town yesterday that two institutions have come to the bank's assistance, and that her Tarrytown property has been sold at \$1,000 per acre. yings, which this concern wont do." During the atternoon a man in the line withou

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

An Investigating Committee and What It Discovered-Meeting of the Depositors-Invol-untary Bankruptcy the Probable Fate of

Bank was held last evening at the Sinclair House to near the report of the committee appointed to nvestigate the affairs of the institution. Mr. Archibald Johnston called the meeting to order. Mr. J. H. Stephenson, having been moved to the chair, stated that the report contained all the information that the committee was so far enabled to obtain.

ommittee and secretary of the meeting, in submitting the report said that it was not altogether com-plete, as it had been prepared in great haste, owing to the eagerness manifested by the depositors to have a statement of the affairs of the bank. He was larger attendance, considering the anxiety previously displayed by those interested in the propreviously displayed by those interested in the proceedings. Mr. Johnston then read the report which will be found below, together with a statement showing the overdrawn accounts on the day the bank suspended, about thirty-two in all, and averaging over one thousand dollars each. He also set forth the amounts paid out on check on the same day, which represented the sum of \$8,443 14. The report having been unanimously accepted a brief discussion followed as to the various matters contained in it.

Mr. Ryan moved that a vote of thanks be given to the committee for their energetic labors in hav-

ing secured such information concerning the institution. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Ross then moved that the committee be empowered to employ counsel to ascertain what legal
means could be adopted by the depositors to secure
their funds.

Mr. Johnston explained that it was competent
for the depositors of the bank to throw the institution into involuntary bankruptcy, and by that
means they could appoint their own receiver and
would have exclusive control over his action. The
receiver appointed by the Comptroffer of the Currency was an autocrat, and was responsible only to
him.

This suggestion seemed to give general satisfac-tion to the depositors, and a resolution naving been passed authorizing the continuance of the investi-gating committee the meeting adjourned, having previously agreed that the result of their delibera-tions should be submitted at an early day.

The following is the report of the committee:—

The following is the report of the committee:—
To the Depositors of the Eighth National Bark—
The committee appointed by you to investigate the affairs of the bank beg leave to authorit the following report:—
The committee met on the morning after their appointment and organized by appointing Architaid Johnston Chairman and J. H. Stephenson Secretary. The committee have had several interviews with the receiver and have gone carefully over the statements of the condition of the bank as made up to the day of its suspension, and the following is the result: made up to the day of the ten the statement shown us, the result.

The assets of the bank, as per the statement shown us, consist of the following items:—

Bonds deposites in Washington to secure circula—

\$278,000 ou

consist of the following items:

Bonds deposites in Washington to secure circulor

Bonds pledged as contacral.

Premium on bonds above par value

Discounted paper, considered good.

Checks in Butchers' and Drovers Bank for con-

Mining stocks	15,100 00 2,500 00 700 00
Cash items First National Bank of New Orleans	13,299 40
Total	Annes.
Circulation. Due Butchers and Drovers' Bank Due Butchers and Drovers' Bank for redemption. Due Third National Bank Due other banks. Tares unpaid	30,000 00 48,000 00
Total amount, first class. Due depositors	
	\$403,369 17
Total liabilities. BECAPITULATION. Total sasets considered good. From which deduct liabilities of the test class	\$844,585 B
From which deduct liabilities of the trat class	\$694,083 54 441,223 2
Total —Leaving \$252,860 33 to pay the dabilities of teles, amounting to \$403,362 17.	\$252,880 3 the second
Descrit. As the receiver, for prudential reasons, declined the items and amount of the encumbrances upon Doree property, the committee have been unable liable estimates of the amount which will be re-	\$150,501 8 to furnish the Maison to form re

Lease from 1879 to 1879, \$5,200 per annum and taxes.

owing is the situation of the property where the

d.
ARCH, JOHNSTON, Chairman,
J.HENSON, Secretary,
CHARLES N. CHITTENTON,
B. C. PERRY,
AUG. D'OUVILLE,

THE UNION SQUARE NATIONAL BANK,

B. T. Beekman, Receiver of the Union Square National Bank, expects to pay a dividend of fifty per cent about the 10th Cay of February, and requests all depositors to call at the bank and prove their

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a dividend of thirty per cent to the creditors of the Ocean National Bank, of New York, payable on and after the 25th inst., on all approved claims.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1872.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA. Home Gossip.

Janauschek, with her company, open at the Boson Theatre June 17. The "Streets of New York" will be produced at

the Hoston Theatre January 20.

Fayette Weich left overland for California on the 17th inst., to join Emmerson's Minstrels. Edwin Forrest played to \$1,300 on January 12, at De Bar's Opera house, St. Louis.

Betty and Emmy Rigi returned from Europe on the 19th inst. by the steamship France. The Jane Coombs dramatic company play in Bos-ter at the St. James Theatre carry in February. Janauschek and company play at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, next week.

Lillie Eldridge opens at the Royal Lyceum, To-ronto, on Monday, the 22d, in her great success of "Alma."

Tony Denier, with his pantomime troupe of "Humpty Dumpty," opens at the St. James Theatre, Boston, on January 22.

Hoston, on January 22.
The Seventh Street Opera House, Philadelphia, has been a success since it opened with William Smith as the manager.

De Rosa, the danseuse, who has been at Fox's American Theatre, Philadelphia, for about three years, will shortly appear in the "Black Crook" at Niblo's.

E. T. stetson did not open in San Francisco until

December 27 in consequence of being delayed on the road by the snow storm. His play of "Neck and Neck" has been a great success. His engagement continued there until January 18. He opens in Sat-Lake on the 224 instant.

Lake on the 22d instant.

Mr. John Jack, the well-known metropolitan favorite, has purchased the right or performance of John Brougham's late brillant success, "John Garth," in the provinces. He will shortly set out on an extended tour, accompanied by the beautiful and accomplished actress, Miss Annie Firmin, to delight provincialists with the power and pathos of this superb drama. We predict for him an immense success.

this supers. We predict for him an immense success.

The Matlida Heron benefit promises to be the most successful one (pecuniarily speaking) that has been given in some time. Aiready the receipts will exceed four thousand dollars over all expenses. Mrs. John floey has sent a check for \$160, Mme. Janauschek \$50 and the following members of John Ensier's Pittsburg company have sent the amounts placed to their names:—Edwin Adams, \$10; John Ensier, \$10; Neily Johnson, \$10; Isabella Philips, \$6; I. N. Gotthold, \$3; George Dickson, \$3; Harry Rowe, \$2; I. E. Irving, \$2; T. Crompton, \$2, and I. F. Drew, \$2. Colonel T. Alston Brown informs us that several other popular stars have promised to send their checks for handsome amounts,

A project to erect another grand opera house in Berlin is affoat, the capital to be raised in shares.

Work has already begun on the Schubert statue in Vienna, which is to be inaugurated in May. Campana's opera, "Esmeralda," will open the forthcoming season at the Italian Opera in Madrid. Herr Rubinstein had a reception last month in Vienna, at which all the talent—political, diplo-matic, military, artistic and civii—was present. Offenbach's new "Boule de Neige" is to be pro-duced as soon as possible at the Karl Theatre, Vienna. The composer is going there himself to superintend the rehearsals.

At Weimar Shakspeare's "Measure for Measure," which had not previously been brought out on the German stage, has been performed in a German version by G. von Vincke.

version by G. von Vincke.

Old frequenters of Her Majesty's Theatre will be glad to learn that the celebrated tenor, Signor Donzelli, although now eighty-two years of age, is well, he resides near Bou ogna, where another tenor, Signor Ivanhoff, the Russian artist, is living.

The Abbate Franz Liszt recently spent three days at Florence. At a grand party given by Mme. Laussot in his honor, he played at sight one of Dr. Hans von Bulow's last compositions and then took part with that artist in a grand concerto for four hands.

Lessueur's oratorio, "Noël," was given in the Church of St. Roch, December 25, in Paris-Another series of chamber concerts is anno by M. Saint-Saens. This is the sixth society lately organized in Paris.

Litoiff, now in Paris, is announced to conduct one of his orcnestral compositions at a concert given in the Theatre du Chatelet.

the Theatre du Chatelet.

Mile, Madeleine Brohan, the charming actress of
the Comédie Française, is rapidly recovering from
the effects of a fall in which she put out ner anxie.

Meyerbeer's "Prophete" has been revived at
the Grand Opera, with Mesdames K. Block,
Mauduit, MM. Villaret, Battaille, Ponsard, Grisy
and Gaspard in the principal parts.

The ceiling of the New Opera House will be made
of copper, consisting of a multitude of plates,
screwed together and capable of being at any time
disjointed. This roofing will be movable, so that
the height of the theatre may be regulated at
pleasure.

pleasure.

The new five-act comedy of MM. Melliac and Halevy, "Tricoche et Cacolet," produced at the Palais Royal, has had a brilliant success. It is, however, a much less artistic or ambitious work than "Frouriou," and obtains its results by providing the well known members of the Palais Royal company, with parts suited to their amusing, if rather extravagant, styles. MM. Gil Péres, brasseur, Lhértier, Hyacinthe, Lassouche and Mile. J. Baron divide the honors of the representation.